IRISH LEADERS ARE RETICENT.

But All Signs Point to the Relinquishment by Parnell of the Reins of Power.

THE STRIKES IN SCOTLAND.

General Uneasiness and the Trouble Not Yet Settled.

ELEMENTAL STRIFE IN EUROPE.

An Earthquake, Hurricanes, Deadly Cold, Snow Storms and Fierce Conflagrations,

fCOPYRIGHT, 1891.1 THE SILENCE OF BOULOGNE

DESPITE CONTRADICTIONS IT IS BELIEVED THE OUTCOME HAS BEEN INDICATED.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD,] The Henaun's European edition publishes to-day the following, dated

London, Jan. 8, 1891.—The Irish members who participated in the conference at Boulogue between Messrs. O'Brien and Parnell still observe extraordinary reticence as to the outcome of their deliberations. The terms cabled you yesterday are, however, believed to be substantially correct.

It is to be understood that Mr. O'Brien is in no sense whatever acting as a representative, still less as a plempotentiary in the negotiations which he has thought fit to open with his deposed leader. There is therefore nothing of a binding character in the treaty of peace ar, ranged between the deposed leader and the new leader designated by him. O'Brien is now in communication with Justin M'Carthy with a view to persuading that gentleman to retire in favor of himself.

Justin M'Carthy is, as is well known, the least ambitious and pushing of politicians, but it remains to be seen whether he will discover any justification for abdicating the position to which he was elected by the vote of a majority of his colleagues, at the instance of a joint request preferred by one colleague and by the leader whom it was found necessary to depose. Justin M'Carthy has been invited over to Paris by O'Brien to hear the sentence of deposition that has been passed upon him by the self-constituted tribunal of Boulogne.

In the present circumstances the recently elected leader of the Irish Parliamentary party is disinclined to accept the invitation. Similar ancertainty prevails with regard to the attitude of the patriot party at large. It should be remembered that unless the party choose to take some concerted action in the matter, no opportunity will present itself for giving effect to O'Brien's aspiration for leadership. The chairman of the party for the present session has stready been elected and no vacancy would, in the natural course of events, occur in the post until the beginning of the next session

Should, however, Mr. Justin M'Carthy be persuaded by O'Brien to give way in order that Parnell's nominee may step into his place be would no doubt convene a meeting of the party when the House reassembles and signify to that meeting his abdication of the post which they terred upon him. it would then be open to the party to accept Parnell's terms and elect that gentleman's nominec, who, it is said, would be Mr. O'Brien for first choice and Dillon for

THE CASE OF IRELAND.

EVERYTHING SAID OF THE CONFERENCE ON ONE DAY IS SCRUPULOUSLY DENIED ON THE NEXT. BY CABLE TO THE BERALD. | .

DUBLIN, Jan. 8, 1891.-The Freeman's Journal says that Mr. Parnell denies the statement published to the effect that Mr. Parnell has agreed not to cauwass Ireland until the general election; that he has agreed to transfer funds to Mr. C'Brien in order that the latter may pay the Tipperary tenants; that Mr. O'Brien has agreed to secure Mr. M'Carthy's deposition and that Mr. O'Brien will lead the reunited Irish party.

The Freeman's Journal declares that the conference closed hopeful of a message satisfactory to the ence would not be fruitless and hopeful that it would have a great, practical and salutary effect toward a renewal of the union of the irresistible

The Journal adds :- "Those who would reject the advice and spurn the conclusions of two such fire. trishmen as Parnell and O'Brien would incur a grave and lasting responsibility at a critical june ture. It is time for Irishmen to prove that they appreciate Mr. Parnell's and Mr. O'Brien's efforts to secure success despite the difficulty caused by treachery and corruption. The country's manhood will indorse the leaders who have so often shown the way to victory.

United Ireland says to-day that Mr. Parnell will make an important statement on Sunday next in the address which he is to deliver in Limerick. United Ireland adds :- "We are assured that if there is any way possible to save the country's honor and restore unity to the Irish party, those two men, whose first and only thought is as to what is best for Ireland, will find it."

United Ireland to-day classes Chief Secretary Balfour as being a contemptible minister holding a begging box for alms for the people he professes

The Insuppressible publishes a letter said to have been written by Sir Joseph N. McKenns, nationalist member of Parliament for South Monaghan, dated July, 1880, in which the writer classes the plan of campaign as the "outcome of dementia," adding that this is the "only logical ground upon which to acquit the promoters of immorality of intention

and of dishonesty. The fund for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland, started by the Earl of Zetland, Viceroy of Ireland, and Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary, generally known as the Balfour Fund, now amounts

to £11,000.

ME, PARNELL TO SPEAK AT LIMERICK. LIMEBICK, Jan. S, 1891.—At a meeting of the Corporation of this city to-day the Mayor refused to receive a set of resolutions adopted by members of the Corporation. The framers of the resolution are adverse to the Mayor's resolve to preside at the meeting next Sunday, when Mr. Parnoli is expected to make an important announcement to the public.

The resolutions condemued the Mayor's action in the matter. There are people who believe that the coming meeting in this city will form an important land-

stens he will take in the near future.

THE CO PERENCE A "HABLI QUINADE," LORDON, Jan. 8, 1891 .- According to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, Mr. Maurice Healy in an interview said that the Boulogne conference had not been productive of any definite

The Pall Mall Gazette to-day, during the course of an article on the Boulogne conference, classes it as a"harlequinade," and adds that the "pocket handkerchief policy ended in a programme of pocket. O'Brien wept and Parnell has won. He agrees to pay the Tipperary tenants, but pockets O'Brien and stultifies the patriots by inducing them to depose M'Carthy in favor of his nominee in return for a fictitious retirement. Such conclusions show that the patriots are as maudlin as Parnell has shown himself mad."

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter for publication in regard to two statements, "ascribed, I hope, un truly," he says, "to Captain Price. They are both false. I have made no offer of office to Mr. Parnell, and his retirement, of which I spoke to Mr. Morley was not retirement for the present, but retirement

A'L QUIET AT BOULOGNE.

BOULOGNE-SUB-MER, Jan. 8, 1891 .- This afternoon, contrary to the expectations of the newspaper represcritatives who have been watching the confer ence of Irish leaders, was not signalized by the landing from the Folkestone boat of a single Irish member of Parliament. The wives of Messrs. O'Brien and Gill came here from Paris during the day, but otherwise there were no additions to the Irish party at the Hôtel du Louvre.

Mr. John O'Connor, M. P., bas abandoned his intention of going to Paris, and has instead started for London, Mr. Justin M'Carthy and Mr. Sexton Mr. O'Brien requests that a denial be given to the reports that have been circulated to the effect that Mr. Parnell has agreed to retire, and that he (O'Brien) is to replace Mr. M'Carthy as leader of the Irish party.

THE SCOTCH STRIKES.

A STREET RIOT AND SIX MON ARRESTED AND LOCKED UP.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

Grasdow, Jan. 8, 1891 .- Another day in the history of the great Scotch railroad strike has opened without any signs of definite improvement in the situation being shown. The railroad directors have repeatedly appounced that the strike was practically over, that the strikers were beaten and that the usual traffic upon all the lines had been resumed. These statements were believed at first, but now it seems that the utterances of the railroad officials were not correct.

In and about this neighborhood there are still ut six thousand men out on strike, and in spite of the statements made by the companies' representatives the freight traffic is not being improved. On the other hand, the strikers are continually receiving financial and moral support from the various trade unions throughout Great Britain. Though the sums received by each striker are small and far from being sufficient to keep their families free from suffering, the aid received enables them to keep up the fight against the railroad companies. The general public is longing for some kind of a settlement to be arrived at between the companies and their employes.

The officials of the Caledonian Railroad, in a manifesto issued this morning, promised to consider the grievances of the strikers who would promptly resume work. In reply to this promise a number of engine drivers and firemen returned to work during the afternoon. This action on the part of the men referred to created a small riot. The so-called "deserters" from the ranks of the strikers were hooted at and pelted with stones by those of the strikers who determined not to sur-

The railroad officials called upon the police to protect the men who had gone back to work. The police then charged the strikers and arrested six of their ringleaders. The captured strikers were taken to a police station in the vicinity of the disturbance, followed by a mob of howling men and women and children. The six prisoners were locked up and will be charged with riotons conduct. It is feared by their friends that the magistrates will deal severely with them.

The directors of the North British Railway Company have announced that their efforts to effect an arrangement with the men on strike have proved The announcement has increased the feeling of bitterness prevailing among the strikers who appear to be more determined than ever to hold out until they have forced the companies to concede their demands.

The Caledonian Bailway Company, following the example set by the North British Company, has re-jected the terms offered by the men on the advice the crew of the French brigantine Mathilae off the of Richard Haldane, M. P., who has been endeavoring to effect a settlement of the trouble. To-night the leaders of the sirikors issued a manifesto recounting the futile negotiations between the companies and the men, and calling upon the strikers to keep up the fight to the bitter end.

A public meeting was held at Edinburgh to-night to consider the situation. Professor Paterson pre-

GREAT FIRES ABROAD.

PABIS AND LYONS HAVE CONFLAGRATIONS AND PETROLEUM DURNS AT PILLAU.

[BY CABLE TO THE HIBALD.]

Paris, Jan. 8, 1891 .- A planoforte warehouse in the Boulevard St. Martin, which took fire to-night. is still burning. Four stories of the building have already been gutted. The firemen are making Irish at home and abroad, hopeful that the confer- strong efforts to confine the flames to the establishment where they originated, but it seems likely that several other buildings will be destroyed. A great amount of damage has already been done. An excited crowd has gathered at the scene of the

DISASTROUS FIRE IN LYONS.

The general offices of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway Company in Lyons are on fire and the flames are spreading rapidly, the efforts of the firemen to subdue them being hampered by scarcity of water.

PETROLEUM IN FLAMES.

BEHLIN, Jan. 8, 1891 .- A despatch from Pillau says that the immense petroleum stores at that port have taken fire and the result is a great conflagration. The fire is now raging flercely, all efforts to quench the flames having proved futile.

FOUL WEATHER IN EUROPE.

TERRIBLE STORIES OF HURRICANES, ICT. SNOW,

SUFFERING AND DEATH. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BRUSSELS, Jan. 8, 1891.—The coast of Belgium, notably in the neighborhood of Ostend and Blankenberghe, presents a remarkable appearance during the present extremely cold weather. Large blocks of ice are washing about the shore, and many vessels are forced by the ice to remain in port. The ashermen are suffering severely. Few of the fishing boats put to sea, and the crews of those able to do so tell startling tales of the hardships the fishermen endured. The price of fish, naturally, has gone up considerably. Navigation in the vicinity of Ostend and Blankenberghe is both dangerous and difficult, owing to the ice, the coast presenting a spectacle the like of which the oldest inhabitants say has not been seen in thirty

GAL S AND EARTHQUAKE IN SPAIN.

Madeto, Jan. 8, 1891 .- A furious gale prevails along the coast of Valencia, and several wrecks are already reported. At Granada yesterday a violent earthquake shock was experienced. For a short time afterward considerable slarm prevailed mark in the history of the Irish nationalist party | throughout the city. People rushed from their

and that the houses would fall in.

SUFFERINGS IN GERMANY.

Hamsuno, Jan. 8, 1891.—The severity of the weather here and throughout the northern part of Germany is causing much suffering. A number of sailing vessels are icebound in the lower Elbe Many of them are known to be short of provisions, and there are no means of rendering them assistauce. Twenty ships are now drifting about in the ice, helpless under the fury of a bitter north-

PROZEN TO DEATH IN PARIS. Paris, Jan. 8, 1891,-Bitterly cold weather prevalls here and is causing much distress among the

poorer classes. The bodies of three persons who had been frozen to death during the night were picked up in the streets this morning.

THE COLD IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. S. 1891 .- The sufferings natural to very cold weather are being felt throughout the country. The body of a man frozen to death was found this morning in the streets at Preston.

TRAFFIC STOPPED AT FIUME.

VIENNA, Jan. 8, 1891 .- At the port of Finme traffic of all kinds has been almost entirely auspended on account of the severe cold weather and heavy snowfalls. On all the railways centring there trains are at a standstill.

HEAVY SNOW IN MANTUA.

Rome, Jan. 8, 1891 .- A despatch from Mantua says that snow has been continuously falling there for fifty hours and that it is reported that several persons have lost their lives in the storm. The despatch adds that all trains are several hours late.

RACE RIOT IN TOULOUSE.

THE PLEASANT FASHION IN WHICH THE PRENCH TREATED A GERMAN GROCER,

IBY CABLE TO THE BERALD. Toutousy, Jan. 8, 1891.—An ex-German officer named Lind, who formerly served in a Bavarian regiment of the line, and who now is attached to the German army reserve, owned until yesterday a flourishing grocery store in this city. He was moderately popular, considering that he was a German doing business in a French town. But today his popularity vanished and the grocery store went with it. Up to yesterday the German grocery man had conducted his business with the assistance of French employés, who had been in the service of the man from whom the German had pur chased the store. Last night the ex-Bayarian officer engaged a German assistant. This action on his part so enraged the French grocery clerks that there ensued a series of violent protests against what they considered to be an outrage upon the part of the German groceryman, and then they left the store, vowing vengeance.

The French grocery clerks then went among the groceryman's neighbors and hotly abused him for employing a German assistant. So thoroughly did the French clerks work upon the patriotic feelings of the neighbors that a howling mob soon assembled in front of the grocery store. | Hooting and yelling were indulged in vigorously, this noise being intermixed with cries of "A bas les Prussiens Finally, just as stones were commencing to fly thickly into the grocery store, a strong force of us de la paix" appeared upon the scene and charged the mob. The crowd was with difficulty dispersed by the police, who were forced to make several arrests among the most violent of the rioters. The German's grocery trade, of course, is ruined by the anti-German onslaught made upor his premises, and he is preparing to sell out and leave for some other town.

MURDEROUS STROLLERS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

GENEVA, Jan. 8, 1891 .- Four strolling actors were arrested in this city to-day on the charge of murder. A short time ago the mutilated body of a woman was found at Neubrucck. This woman had evidently been criminally assaulted and then put to death. It is on the charge of having com mitted this crime that the four men have been ar-

MEDALS OF HONOR.

FOUR FEAMEN OF THE POLYNESIAN REWARDED FOR BRAVERY.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD, T

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8, 1891.—The Liverpool Marine Board, on behalf of the Board of Trade, to-day presented the medals bestowed by the French government upon four seamen of the steamer Polycoast of Newfoundland. The French Consul attended the presentation.

COLONEL NORTH INJURED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Jan. 8, 1891 .- Colonel North, "the nitrate king," to-night met with a painful accident. He had been present at a dinner given by the Leeds Victuallers' Society and was leaving the building where the dinner took place, when he slipped and fell heavily, spraining his ankle. He was at once taken to a hotel where he was attended by a physician.

TROUBLE IN CHILE.

A REVOLUTION SAID TO HAVE BROKEN OUT, BUT CHILEAN OFFICIALS DOUBT IT. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

London, Jan. 8, 1891.—Cable messages received here from Buenos Ayres to-day announce that a revolution has broken out in Chili. No particu lars are given.

Inquirers who called at the Chilean Legation in this city to-day falled to obtain any particulars in regard to the reported revolution. The Chilean officials as the Legation say they have received no information and are unable either to confirm or deny it. They, however, discredit it.

A DIFFEBENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT AND CON-GRESS.

I called on W. R. Grace & Co., at No. 1 Hanover square, in regard to the alleged trouble in Chile. They were not aware of any difficulty there.

At the office of Flint & Co., No. 42 Pearl street, Mr. Joffreys, one of the firm, said; -"Yes, we have had several letters and also some later despatches in regard to the troubles. The whole trouble is between President Balmacida and the Congress The people want some laws made, but the Prosident refuses to call the Congress together and does not desire the laws. I suppose the action of the President has exasperated the public and led to the rumors of an outbreak. Exchange is down to twenty-two pence, which is the lowest it has been for years. I do not apprehend any serious dis-turbance, for the Chileans are a solid, plain people and possess a deal of common sonse. They are the best and quietest people in South America, and if they are not downtrodden too much will not make any trouble."

CABLE FLASHES.

The body of Alexander William Kinglake, the historian, who died January 2, was cremated yesterday. It was the last wish of Mr. Kinglake that his body should be cremated.

The marriage of the Princess Christian's daughter Louise to Prince Aribert of Anhalt will be colebrated during the month of July in the private The betrothal of the Grand Duchess Xenia,

daughter of the Czar, to her cousin, the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, is aunounced. The marriage will be celebrated on the return of the Grand Duke from his tour of the East. Advices from Mozambique are to the effect that the Portuguese there have arrested an American

named Moore on suspicion of being a British spy. The United States Consul has demanded a full in quiry into the matter. Negotiations have been begun at Constantinople

and that Mr. Parnell may take that opportunity , houses into the streets and made preparations to , for the establishment of a treaty of commerce beplace their valuables in places of safety, fearing tween Russia and Turkey. A conference on the that other and more severe shocks would follow subject was held to-day at the Russian Embassy. M. Netideff, the Russian Ambassador, presided at

> A theatrical entertainment was given at Sandringham Palace, the residence of the Prince of Wales, last evening, in honor of the twenty-seventh birthday of the Duke of Clarence. The play was Sydney Grundy's "A Pair of Spectacles," and the perform ers were the members of John Hare's company.

> President Carnot has given instructions to the effect that the funeral of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, who died in Paris on January 6, is to be an official ceremony. It is expected that the French officials will make the funeral the occasion for a display of sympathy for Russia.

The trial has just concluded at Putzig, a town of Prussia, on the Gulf of Dantzig, of an emigration agent named Gehrmann, who was charged with holding out fraugulent inducements to people to get them to emigrate. The accused was found guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of 1,800 marks or to be imprisoned for nine months. The Frankfürler Zeilung announces that the Grand

Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Frederick Francis III., has offered Prince Bismarck the presidency of the Ministry of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Prince Bismarck is said to have declined the Grand Duke's kind offer. According to the story, Emperor William, upon hearing of the proposal, abandoned his proposed visit to Cannes. The basement of a house in course of srection in

Rome suddenly collapsed yesterday, burying three workmen in the ruins. King Humbert, hearing of the accident, hastened to the scene and directed the work of rescuing the entombed men. three of the workmen were rescued. Two of them will live, but the third is in a critical condition King Humbert was warmly cheered as he left the scene of the disaster.

WISSMANN'S FALL.

THE UNDER MEANING OF EMIN PACHA'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Emin Pacha as Governor of the German lake region in Southeast Africa will not come as a surprise to those who have followed the course of the Imperial Colonial Office in Berlin since the signing of the Anglo-German agreement negotiated by Sir Percy Anderson and Dr. Vrauel. This agreement, by which Germany relinquished her claims to much of the territory explored by her "Africans" Nachtagal, Peters and Wissmann in return for the cession of what the impetuous Junker termed das lumpige Heligoland ("that good for nothing Heligoland"), raised great discontont among those who droam of a greater Germania was accustomed to style them with undisguised contempt. The Emperor, however, did not consent to the relinquishment of the German claim

sont to the relinquishment of the German claims until Major Von Liebetz, a distinguished officer of the general staff, had visited the various colonies in Sontheast Africa and pronounced the colonies as worthless in point of fact, as the German title to them was shadowy. Then the agreement was signed, much to the disgnat of the Colonial-Mensher, who vented their spleen by giving many dinners and Kneipen to Wissmann and Peters.

The Colonial Office retaliated by appointing Baron Von Soden, who knew nothing about Africa, Governor of the East Coast Colonies. Wissmann refused to serve under him and so subserve the military to the civil authorities of the colony. Finally he was given a separate mission as Imperial Commissioner to pacify the lake region and sailed for Africa about thesend of October.

Previous to his departure Major Von Wissmann paid a somewhat ostentations visit to Frince Blemark at Friedrichsfruh, which probably did not improve his relatious with General Von Caprivi. His recall would mean that the Euperor cnee for all has decided against the annexation of Uganda and the adventurous policy of the Colonial-Menshen, which seemed destined to bring the empire into antagonism witu England.

The appointment of Emin Pacha as Reichs-Kom-

which seemed destined to bring the empire into antagonism with England.

The appointment of Emin Pacha as R-icks-Kommish's will create a sensation. Never before has a febrew occupied so high, or, for that matter, any position whateven in the imperial civil service, and this appointment, taken together with the enforced resignation of the Court Chaplain Stoecker, will shed considerable light upon the Emperor's attitude toward one of the most serious questions of the day in Germany.

NOT AFRAID TO DIE.

MGB. LA BELLE WAS CHEERFUL UP TO THE LAST MOMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] ST. JEROME, Que., Jan. 8, 1891.—The funeral of Mgr. La Belle, Mercier's late Minister of Agriculture, which took place to-day, was most imposing. The dead priest was dressed in his vestments of purple and white as a member of the Vatican

On Saturday, when informed he must undergo an operation, he sent for his confessor, the Rev. P. Turgeon, S. J., who gave him absolution. Then,

Turgeon, S. J., who gave him absolution. Then, armed with a crucifix in one hand and a chaplet in the other, he piaced himself in the operating table and remarked. "With these I fear nothing."

Next morning while a priest was reciting the prayer for those on extremis, the doctor came in and told him he had only a few minutes to live. Then turning to the praying priest the dying man said, "Faster, faster, march, march."

At this moment Father Mouret, an old friend of Father La Belle, came it, and exhorting him to have courage said, "Mousignor, you have chosen a beautiful day to die. To day is the 'Martyrdom of St. Laurent.' "Perceiving that he had made an error, Father Mouret said, "No, it is St. Innocent's Day; to-morrow is St. Laurent."

Thereupon the dying man remarked with a smile that he would therefore prefer postponing his death until to morrow.

In three minutes the curé was dead.

STANDARD OIL'S NEW FOE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 8, 1891 .- Some of the plans of the most businesslike move of oil producers against the Standard Oil Company organized in recent years were made public to-night. As a result of secret meetings a fund of \$500,000 has been raised, with which one or more independent oil

raised, with which one or more independent oil refineries, and pipe lives will be constructed. The greatest care has been exercised to provide rules for the government of the association that will guard its property against the Standard, either through the foreing down of the market or by the bribery of members.

The independents control the greater part of the lower oil fields. They say they have been driven to this move by the action of the Standard in forcing the price of crude oil down to about sixty cents a barrel, considerably less than the cost of production.

BEN FRANKLIN THE FAVORITE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD.] Boston, Mass., Jan. 8, 1891.—Some idea of the interest taken in papers closely related to heroes of the American Revolution was shown to-day at the continued sale of the Leffingwell collection of autographs and historic documents. Benjamin Franklin was by long odds the favorite, a letter of Frankin was by long odds the favorite, a letter of his, dated at Paris, February 2, 1797, selling for \$65. A letter of Frankin to his wife brought \$31. A letter of William Hindman, after considerable competition, was sold for \$31. The next favorite was John Haucock. The highest price paid for an autograph of Thomas Jefferson was \$30, others selling for \$13, \$41 and \$40 cach. A letter of John Jay, first Chief Justice of the United States, was sold for \$15.

The highest price reached at all during the sale thus far was \$350 for a manuscript verdict of a coroner's jury in Cambridge, 1639, containing the signature of Stephen Day, who was the first printer in the English-American colonies.

FOR SAFETY AT SEA. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 8, 1891 .- Patterson, Ramsay & Co., steamship agents, have received a letter from Professor William Schroeder, of Wellington, Ohio, a German navigator and scientist, who claims to have devised a plan for avoiding marine disasters.

He says that the presence of floating obstacles and their distance from vessels, also the proximand their distance from vessels, also the proximity of land, is positively ascertainable by a simple law of nature never jet applied to the science of navigation. Professor Schroeder has also submitted his discovery to the Navai Department at Washington and has been answered that it will receive careful consideration. Several vessel owners here have written to Schroeder expressing their willingness to test his safety scheme.

MAY BE A VALUABLE SKELETON.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 8, 1891 .- Abraham Clive mysteriously disappeared several years ago in Scott county, Ind. Recently a skeleton, supposed to be his, was found in a cave and his family now brings a suit for the \$5,000 life insurance held by Clive.

VIRCHOW'S ATTACK ON KOCH'S LYMPH.

The Eminent Pathologist Describes the Danger of Using the Tuberculosis Cure.

IT INCREASES THE GROWTH OF BACILLI

Every Injection Is Absolutely a Risk to Human Life. .

A CHART OF LYMPH TREATMENT.

Promising Cases Reported from New York Hospitals.

[COPYRIGHT, 1891.] VIRCHOW ON KOCH'S LYMPH.

STABILING EXPERT OPINION AGAINST THE VALUE OF THE TUBURCULOSIS CURE. [BY THE COMMIRCIAL CABLE TO THE HEBALD.]

The Henald's European edition publishes to-day the following from its correspondent:— Berlin, Jan. 9, 1891.—Professor Virolow delivered a lecture last night before the Berlin Medical Society on Koch's discovery, in the course of which he gave the results of twentyone post-mortem examinations he had made of persons who had died up to the end of December, after having received injections of the so-

Dr. Virchow declared that injection increases the bacilli in the body and causes them to migrate to previously unaffected parts of the body, thus virtually generating a new affection. He also stated that the fluid invariably causes intense hyperæmia of various parts, with the result that the patient's life becomes endangered.

LYMPH CURES IN NEW YORK. PATIENTS UNDER TREATMUNT IN CITY HOSPI-TALS TO BE DISCHARGED.

Several patients now under treatment with Koch lymph will be discharged within a few days from the hospitals which have had them under care. At Mount Sinai Hospital there is a case of lupus, near the groin, which is so nearly cured that it may be regarded as practically removed, the lupus growth having entirely disappeared.

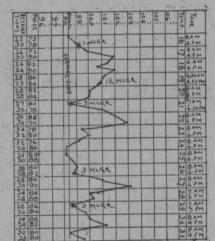
At the German Hospital there are two cases of lupus of the face and one little girl suffering from wrist joint disease, and the operating surgeon clares that the patients may leave the hospital the first of next week. At Bellevue there is a case of lupus of the cheeks.

which is so nearly cured that the patient is allowed to go home between injections and stay at home three days at a time. In all the hospitals the cases of phthisis are showing marked improvement, the reactions being

strong and the signs of amelioration of the disease being very evident. The chart herewith shows a case of incipient phthisis, under treatment by Dr. Simon Baruch at

phthisis, under treatment by Dr. Simon Baruch at the Montehore Home. The patient previous to the first date given was subjected to a course of hydropathy and gained twenty-one pounds. Since December 31, the last date given, the patient has been given a dose of five milligrammes, and his temperature ascended to 104 degrees.

The chart is interesting, insamuch as it is the first one of its kind—as applied to lymph treatment—which has been published either in this country or abroad. The hours which are given above each date are those at which the examinations were made. The remainder of the chart explains itself.



A number of new cases were received at the hospitals yesterday, but none of them was of sufficient import to deserve special mention. Lymph from Berlin is still received here, and it is becoming soplentiful in comparison to the supply of a fortight ago that possession is no longer a profound distinction.

THE LYMPH FOR HIP DISEASE. WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 8, 1891 .- At the Washburn Memorial Hospital this morning two girls, each Memoriai Hospital this morring two girls, each about ten years of ago, were inoculated by Dr. Homer Gage with Koch's lymph, a supply of which he received yesterday from Dr. Beach, of Boston. One of the girls was suffering from hip disease, the other from spinal caries. Dr. Gage used a Durkee syringe and inoculated the patients between the shoulders. The children, whose names are withheld, bore the operation calmiy and are now comfortable, as the reaction will not set in until later. The dose was three-eighths of a milligramme.

CANADIANS LYMPH LADEN.

IDY CABLE TO THE HEBALD. BERLIN, Jan. 8, 1891. - Drs. J. B. and G. H. Wilson are returning to London, Ont., highly satisfied with the investigations they have made into the Koch system of treating consumption by inoculation. They take six bottles of the lymph with them, and say that they have inoculated themselves without experiencing any symptoms of reaction.

REACTION IS NOT CERTAIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE H-BALD.] CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. S. 1891. - Dr. Frederick C. Ows. ley reached here to-day with the first supply of Koch's lymph Chicago has seen. He secured it through Professor Schnitzer, in whose clinic at Vienna he has been for two years. Dr. Owsley says Koch's claim for the lymph as a means of

says Koch's claim for the lymph as a means of diagnosis is unfounded, as he has seen it fail to create reaction in undoubted cases of tuberculosis, while cases of simple acne have reacted under its use in a severe degree.

The majority of cases in Professor Schnitzer's clinic, however, reacted according to Koch's ideas, it is not known, Dr. Owsley says, whether the improvement following any of the treatments will be permanent. Professor Schnitzer's clinic always refused to treat cases in the third or breaking down stage of consumption, with one exception, and in that case the patient was doing well when Dr. Owsley left Vienna.

SHERIFF GILBERT'S LITTLE JOKE, [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 8, 1891, -Sheriff Gilbert is per petrating a joke upon the taxpayers which will cost somebody several thousand dollars. Here tofore the Sheriff has been receiving twenty-five cents per head per diem for feeding prisoners and the contract has been very profitable. Lately the Board of Commissioners ordered the Sheriff to continue feeding the prisoners, but to send the bill to the Board. This meant no money for the Sheriff, so he sent out to the restaurant and ordered the beat of the season for the prisoners, who are now living as well as though they were guests of the lottels. The Board will teach the Sheriff the value of a practical joke by making him foot the bills.

A DUEL ON THE TAPIS.

GOVERNOR TILLMAN'S NEPHEW CHALLENGES JOURNALIST GONZALES AT CO'UMBIA, S. C. COLUMBIA, Jan. 8, 1891 .- A nephew of Governor Benjamin Tillman and a son of Congressman George D. Tillman are trying to revive the code of honor. On Tuesday evening Mr. George Legare, a personal friend of James H. Tillman, and, until the advent of the Tillmanite party to power, a law student at the University, went to Mr. N. G. Gonzales, who, until recently was a representative of the News and Courier in Co lumbia and asked him on behalf of James H. Tiliman if he would fight a duel, stating as his reason that Tillman had heard that Gonzales had said he was the cause of his being blackballed in the club.

Mr. Gonzales told Mr. Legare that he would not entertain a verbal challenge and that it must be made in writing. Up to this time no definite action has been taken by either side. Mr. Tillman and Legare are out of the city.

This afternoon Mr. Gonzales published a statement of the affair, in which he handled Mr. Tillman very severely. Rumor says that the blackballing story is not the real cause of the affair, but that some severe remarks of Mr. Gonzales regarding Governor Tillman and his nephew in a report of a political meeting during the late campaign are at the ottom of the matter. It is stated that Mr. Tillman intends to forward a written challenge.

BEST IN A BUSINESS VIEW.

Never print a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement—ac-salling under false colors.—Charles A. Dann's Address to the Wisconsin Editorial Association, Miliculuses, July 24, 1888. "Speaking from a business standpoint," said labor ticket and concluded that be had had enough of politics, "I think that Charles A. Dana would make an excellent Senator. In the first place, he knows all that a Senator ought to know. He would not have to learn his business after he got to the not have to learn his business after he got to the Senate, as many men who are sent there for the first time have to do. Then he has sufficient force of character and mastery of language to make his knowledge count for all that it is worth. The biggest business ought always to be represented by the best man in the business. New York, from the point of view of importance, is the first State in the Union, and its representative ought to be the bost man in the Senate—by that I mean the brainiest and most aggressive. And if the Legislature elects Mr. Dana to succeed Senator Evarts we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that we are represented by the best man in the Senate. That is a sort of satisfaction that we have not been able to enjoy for some time."

DIED.

DOWDALL.—On Thursday, January 8, 1890, at her late residence, 47 West 125th st., Mangaret, widow of the late P. J. Dowdall.

Funeral from All Saints' Chapel, Madison av. and 129th st., Saturday morning, at ten o'clock. Relatives and friends respectfully notified.

[For Other Deaths See First Page.]

A .- Emperor Charles II., companied by half of the nobility of Austria, went to

the Carlsbad Springs for the recovery of his health. Six thousand six hundred horses, so the town records say, were necessary to convey the company to the place. The virtue of the water is as great at the present day as it was in the time of Charles II., and although the ex-pense attached to a journey thither is not as great now as it was then we are not all wealthy enough to under take it. For such the virtue of the Carlebad Spring is extracted. The Carlebad Sprupel Salz, obtained by evaporation, containing all the solid constituents of the water, can be obtained at every drug store at a triffing

It is the best remedy for catarrh of the stomach, con stipation, liver and kidney troubles, gout, rheumatism &c. Be sure to obtain the genuine imported article which must have the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New York," on every package,

A Business News .- Our Readers Will e pleased to learn that Delettres (Parfumerie du Monde Jegant) has opened in New York a branch of its Paris ouse, where a supply of the choicest goods will be und. This old, well known firm has intely been inco-rated as a stock company with a large capital. The ew process (parented) recently discovered by Deiettres or concentrating, the perfume in the extracts, the care ways given to the manufacture of the goods, finally the stensible facilities afforded by its capital, insurate to the

Anchor Brand Collars. "Kodak." Holiday styles. "Lycoum." Furs!-Genuine and Reliable Furs at balf actual value, BUKKE, Manufacturer, 164 Broad-way, near Cortlandt st.

Keep's Shirts to Mensure, Six for 59, Standard Brand Collars for Ludies.
Barnhardt Patti, Nellson, holiday styles.

"The Leader" the Best Water Cracker in the world; nitrogenous and phosphatic; no yaoda; a powerful Buildor up of tisane,
HEALTH FUOD CO., 61 5th av., and all gr

To Regulate the Stomach, Liver and bewels and promote digestion take one of Carrie's Living Pills every night. Try them. To Cure Skin Diseases.—Sulpholine Lotion drives away eruptions, pingles, blotches, eczema, salt rheum, &c. Bottles everywhere, DRAKE, 505th av,

Tuft's Derby Roll Top Desks and Office Z .- Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has

The price of "PIPER HEIDSIECK, SEC."

> will shortly be advanced, as that of other wines has already been.

> Keep a good supply on hand of this famous brand.

A -MALTHOPTONIQUE, -DRUNK AT MEAL TIMES is basens the process of digestion and is infinitely preferable on account of its flavor and health giging proporties to the heady wince, exciting alcelodic stimulants and pseudo tonics so largely consumed in season and out of ceason. Solu by Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrail & Condi and all grocers and druggists.

E. C. HAZARD & CO., Importers and Sole Agents. BOARD RESIDENCE, PARK HOUSE HOTEL 126 Queen's tiate, London, S. W.—Lofty public and private rooms, billiard room: cuision a feature; american indica and gentlement visiting London will find in this fashion-ably situated, handsomely furnished residence every comfort.

confort.

COMMERCIAL BOARDING SCHOOL IN SWITZER-inni.—Nodern languages (French, German, English, Italian, Spanish, Dutch) and commercial subjects; heautiful situation on Lake Genova. Provyectus through P. CARNAL, Principal, Rolle, Switzerland. P. CARNAL, Principal, Rolle, Switzerland.

MONTAGUE MANSION, GREAT RUSSELL ST., LUNdon, W. Coposite British Museum).—Central and conveniont; handenenly formished sultes, each fitted with
the sulfactory, by these blass befroems, massenger
billiard, smoking and drawing rooms fining andom,
billiard, smoking and drawing rooms fining andom,
sive torms, Cable address, "Willer, Lendon," Special
terms to large families and those making a longthy stay,
Branch establishments, Honrietta Mansion, Hapricate
st, Cavendish square, W. 40 Weymouth at, Portland
place, W.

place, w.

ROYAL TAPESTRIES.—FOUR BEAUVAIS TAP-estries, all in silk, drawing by Beypel, Chinese subject; with arms of France and Navarre; belonged to Louis XV. SIPRIOT, Antiquary, Marsellies, France.

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